

HOME NEWS

Miss Minnie Gammon is spending this week on Beaver creek.

S. B. Moore, Esq., of Edney was in town Monday.

Mrs Mattie Hayes, of Alderson, is visiting Misses Minnie and Mary Beard, on Beaver creek.

H. P. McLaughlin, Esq., wife, and little son have returned from visiting relatives and friends in Highland county.

We understand that M. J. McNeil, Esq., of Mill Point, has made application to the County Court for the appointment as Sheriff of Pocahontas County.

Last week we stated that Mrs. Bettie Yeager, of Traveler's Rest, had fallen and broken both legs. Since we have learned that but one leg was broken, and that she is doing well.

Let everybody rest easy; we don't think there is any immediate danger of war with Germany. If anything of the kind should occur we promise to let our readers know in time to load their carbines.

One of our most welcome visitors is Jno. B. Aldens Illustrated "Literature," published at 393 Pearl St. N. Y. for 50 cents a year. Subscribe for it.

The Housekeeper, published at Minneapolis, Minn., 16, 18 & 20 North Fourth St., Semi Monthly, still visits us regularly. This paper is very deservedly popular with housekeepers.

The Ladies Home Journal, Published Monthly at 435 Arch Street Philadelphia is one of the very largest and best ladies papers we receive. Term 50 cents a year. You cannot do better than to subscribe for it.

Babyhood, a monthly periodical published at No. 5, Beckman Street, N. Y., at \$1.50 per year for the month of February is exceptionally good. The contribution by Dr. V. H. Flint on "Common or Winter Colds" deserves special attention.

We have received the February number of the Cosmopolitan, published by John B. Walker, 363 Fifth Ave. N. Y. Mr. Walker has recently taken charge of this magazine, and will no doubt keep it up to its usual excellence, if we may judge by his past labors.

\$25 REWARD.—I shall pay the above amount to any one giving information that will lead to the discovery of the person who has been stealing my wood.

H. S. RUCKER.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. John H. Weymouth will be at Mingo Flats, Feb. 4th and remain 4 days; Pocahontas, Feb. 9th, 8 days; Mill Point, Feb. 20th, 3 days; Huntersville, Feb. 28th, 3 days, and will be prepared to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine, Gold fillings inserted in artificial teeth, which add very much to their natural appearance.

Jan 24 4-t

A Card of Thanks.

On last Saturday night, a large crowd of our friends from this and adjacent neighborhoods came to the Parsonage and gave us a good "pounding". They "pounded" us with a great variety of weapons in the shape of beef, pork, corn, cabbage, clothing, groceries, &c., &c., and also with the hard cash. We recovered however, from the shock sufficiently to thank them for their liberal donation, but we desire to express our thanks, first, thanks to all of our friends through the columns of the TIMES. Special thanks are due to Misses Minnie and Mary Beard for getting up the donation. We also tender our thanks to friends in Huntersville who donated to us, but were not present.

M. M. EVERLY,
Pastor.

Mr. McGuire, of Addison, the present assessor of Webster county, was at Huntersville this week. His business was to obtain signatures to a petition requesting the Hon. C. P. Dorr to abandon his present tactics, fall into line and be one of his party. No Democrat who was approached with the paper hesitated to add his name.

Accidental Shooting.

Mr. George Halliday, a young Englishmen who for some time past has been boarding at the home of H. M. Lockridge, Esq., on Knapp's Creek, was accidentally shot last Thursday. He was at Dr. J. B. Lockridge's at the time the shooting occurred. It seems that he and one Dick Jordan, (Col.) were carelessly handling a pistol when Dick in his effort to "show off" pointed the pistol at Halliday and discharged it. The ball entered Halliday's right side just below his vest and ranged backward, lodging somewhere in the region of the spine behind the hip bone.

He was attended by Drs. Lockridge, Ligon and McCollum. He is doing as well, perhaps as could be expected; but must, of course be in a right critical condition. Halliday is about seventeen years of age. Dick, the colored boy, about sixteen, but very much of a man in his own opinion.

A Row in Town.

Our usually quiet town was the scene of some very disorderly conduct on last Saturday night. One Edward Martin who had for some time been boarding at Hotel Pocahontas left a few days ago and took up quarters at the Huntersville Hotel.

Saturday night, while under the excitement of little much snake medicine, he concluded to go back to Hotel Pocahontas and "paint it red." Several times he was asked by the proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Wagner, to leave the house, but Martin refused to obey, saying he would not leave. At last when he found he would be put on the boat began a pronouncing assault on the inmates of the Hotel. In the difficulty he seized a large iron-stone pitcher that happened to be in the office and threw it across the room striking one Daniel Murry, a boarder, on the right eye, smashing the pitcher and inflicting a very ugly and dangerous wound on Mr. Murry's face. Martin was finally expelled from the office with two black eyes.

Dr. S. P. Patterson was called in to see both Murry and Martin. On Tuesday morning a warrant for Martin was issued by Justice R. C. Shrader and put into the hands of Constable J. H. Buzzard, who executed the same by arresting said Martin and bringing him before said Justice Shrader for preliminary examination. A number of witnesses were examined at length, when the Court decided that Mr. Martin should give bond in the penalty of \$500, to appear before the next grand jury, in default of which said Martin was committed to jail.

Mr. Murry was at the time paying a short visit to his friend Mr. Congdon, a boarder at Hotel Pocahontas.

He seems to be a very quiet, gentlemanly young man, and everybody regrets exceedingly his misfortune. It is not known as yet how his wound may terminate; at present his condition is somewhat disconcerting and it is thought that even if he gets well, he will lose the sight of his eye.

Illinois courts are vexed over a question of ownership. A lottery ticket stolen from the mails and sold to an innocent third party, drew a \$1,000 prize. The party to whom the ticket was addressed claims the prize. There is no precedent to establish the nature of such property as prizes in a lottery; therefore the judges tear their wigs.

Dunmore Being.

Not much news since the logs have gone out of the ford.

Wm. H. Ockley, of the firm of Ockley & Co., has sold his interest in the Dunmore Store to R. L. Nottingham.

Misses Ballie and Mary Wakeman, arrived here last week from Warren Co., Va. They are first class dressmakers and milliners.

Rev. W. T. Price preached at this place Sunday night.

The ladies about Green Bank and Frost have been making war on the foxes; they have caught several.

Several schools in this district have closed.

Wm. H. Hull of Green Bank shipped eighteen whole deer to Staunton this winter.

J. P. Woodrell and Geo. C. Cooper have built new houses at Green Bank.

Feb. 4th 1889,

What a War Would do for Us.

If our government is in the humor to adopt a vigorous foreign policy the Samoan affair offers a very inviting opening.

Without reviewing the causes of the strained relations now existing between this country and Germany, it will be of interest to consider some of the advantages and disadvantages of a foreign war, so far as this country is concerned.

A war of any magnitude, lasting a year or so, with such a power as Germany would keep us busily occupied. The probability is that it would not be altogether a naval warfare. There would be fighting on land and sea, and our weak coast defenses would tempt the enemy to attack our seaboard cities.

Hundreds of thousands of men would be withdrawn from their peaceful occupations, and scarcity of labor and higher wages would necessarily follow. Large army contracts for food, clothing, and munitions of war would keep our industries booming. The government would again flood the country with greenbacks, making bush times and stimulating speculation. Everything would be unsettled, and fortunes would be lost and made in a hurry.

Unexpected events would occur. Germany would make a desperate attempt to extend her colonizing policy to this hemisphere. France would be certain to take advantage of the situation by occupying and fortifying the Isthmus of Panama.

The war, beginning with a squabble over far-off Samoa, would perhaps extend the scope of its operations until it circled the globe. The example of France on the Isthmus would be followed by the British in Venezuela, and there would be an odor of gunpowder in every direction.

That the United States would finally come out with flying colors is a safe prediction to make, but it would be a costly triumph in blood and treasure. Then would follow long years of taxation to pay off the increased national debt, years of currency contraction, and last, but not least, a flood of new pension bills.

There are other things to be considered. A foreign war would make the American people bury their sectional differences, but it would also bring with it widespread demoralization. It would build up and it would destroy. It would enrich, and it would impoverish. It would make our flag feared and respected, but it might excite a warlike spirit that would not rest satisfied for a generation to come.

In view of the past policy of our government, it is not likely that the Burman trouble will lead to a war with Germany, but if you do no harm to take a long look ahead and estimate the results of such a conflict. —Atlanta Constitution.

There is a movement to revive the old half cent and add it to the currency.

NOTICE.

A reward of \$10 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our tools, etc. that have been stolen from the woods or along the railroad.

ST. LAWRENCE BOOM & MFG CO.,
Dunmore, W. Va.

Jan 14 4-t

SALISBURY

Wanted for our complete line of Hardware Goods. All new, choice and Peasant Speculations. I can furnish PAYING PROVISIONS to workers. My large experience in the business enables me to offer special advantages to beginners. I CAN MAKE A SUCCESSFUL HAILER-MAN of any one who will follow my instructions. Permanent Employment. Wages paid each week. Credit free. Apply at once, and secure a place of territory.

EDWARD P. MCNEIL,
Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

Jan. 31 1889.

JACOB BONNER

(RAST)

CHEAP & T

SELL

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY,

and the BEST goods.

For his services I am up to
DUPLEX CLOTHES DRYER, 100
QUADRUPLE, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80
SELL you 25 per cent. I have
many other stores in the county, and
exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at
Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered on the 15th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of John W. McNeil's estate.

John W. McNeil's Estate, etc.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed to said decree, shall present to the Court House of said County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the terms of the decree.

5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889.

the following real estate, situated in said County, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro on the Hill's Creek Road; and also another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro. Both of said lots were bought by J. W. McNeil from James Griffy. They are valuable lots, and the title is believed to be clear.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and for the real estate of purchase money the purchaser will be required to give bonds, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from any day of sale, falling due in six and twelve months respectively from date, and a sum will be retained as ultimate security.

E. S. RUCKER, Special Com'r.
Bond, as required by law has been given by the above Special Commissioner.

JOHN J. BAIRD, Clerk
Printers fee \$1.00.

jan. 10 4-t

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by Judgment or otherwise, on the real estate, or any part thereof, of John W. McNeil.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County made in the cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John W. McNeil to the satisfaction of the liens thereon you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said John W. McNeil, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication to meet any office, in the town of Hillsboro, on or before the

5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

Given under my hand this the 5th day of Jan., 1889.

L. M. McCLELLAN, Com'r.

jan. 10 4-t

Printers fee \$1.00.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TIMES OFFICE

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

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QUALITY

TRY US

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Mark Horatio and others all the troubles including a bilious state of the system, such as Birmingham, N. Y., Providence, Boston, after eating, pain in the head, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Readers, you Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in consumption, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also cure all disorders of the stomach, including the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost powerless to them who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end, and those who cure by them will find these pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to be without them. But after all this need

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, New York.

Call for

Pocahontas Times.

S. B. LOURY, C. F. MOORE
LOURY & MOORE,
PRINTERS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntington, W. Va., as second class matter.

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1 in.	8 in.	6 in.	1 yr.
One inch \$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	25.00
Three in. 3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
Qu. column 1.00	1.00	1.00	17.00
Half col'n 6.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
One col'n 10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

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Huntington, W. Va.

Feb. 7, 1889.

When to Cut Timber.

Timber for most purposes is cut in the winter, not for the reason that it is better and will keep longer, but there is more leisure from other occupations. And the woods in midsummer are usually too hot for the active work of cutting timber. And yet the superior quality of timber for posts, ties, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., is sufficient to change the time of cutting. We are aware scientists and skilled workmen differ as to the exact condition of timber when it should be cut, and some even dispute the superiority of summer over winter cut timber. A civil engineer who claims to have verified his statements by thirty years' experience, who knows his skill and whereof he writes, gives the time to cut and the reasons for it in the *Farmers' Register*.

When the growth commenced in the spring is completed there is a period of rest before the storage of nutriment in the roots begins. Between these two periods if timber of my decisions trees is cut off the stump the sap will not ferment and worms will never get in the wood. It will season hard and the wood if oak will have a horny toughness and great durability. Wood cut during that period is immature, having completed its growth for the year. This period varies in length, being short in the North and longer in the South, and is varied again by the character of the season, which if wet is shorter and longer if dry. In the North, in Northern Illinois or Wisconsin, it may be four or six weeks in Southern Illinois from six to ten weeks, and one season of prolonged drought I have known it twelve weeks. The bar cut from the stump in this period need not be worked up for a year and will take no harm lying in the woods. Railroad ties were cut from the stump and worked out during the balance of the year they would last from three to five times as long as those cut in the winter, and yet I have seen specifications requiring them to be cut in the winter from a mistaken idea of improving their durability. A hen fellow manufacturer in New Jersey called my attention to this fact thirty years ago, and said he had for six or seven years thereafter the practice of requiring in his contracts for timber that it be felled during a period of six weeks from the 1st of August to the 1st of September. Any time later or afterward they might cut up the logs.

Legal Holidays.

It may be interesting to know just what days are legal holidays in the various states, and how they come to a set. While every other day is not a holiday, as should be the case, it is found, still the citizens of the great Republic cannot complain of the lack of days of recreation.

Independence Day or Fourth of July as it is more generally called, Christmas Day which falls on December 25, together with Thanksgiving Day, which is appointed by the President of the United States and comes usually on the last Thursday in November, as well as Fast Days that are appointed by the Chief Executive of the country are legal holidays in all the States. New Year's Day, or January 1, is a holiday in all States but Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island and South Carolina. February 22, or Washington's Birthday, is a holiday in all States except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas.

Election Day generally the Tuesday after the First Monday in November, is a holiday in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania observe Good Friday, while Shrove Tuesday is a holiday in Louisiana, and also the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama. Memorial Day, April 26, is observed in Georgia, while Louisiana has made the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, which falls on January 8; Lincoln's Birthday on February 12 and Freeman's Anniversary, of March 4, legal holidays. March 8, which is the anniversary of Texan Independence, and April 21, that of the Battle of San Jacinto, are holidays in Texas.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a comparative new holiday that is celebrated in this State and Massachusetts. Every Saturday, after twelve o'clock, is also a holiday, or rather half-holiday, in this State.—New York Telegram:

A 40,000 Acre Farm.

The Grinnell wheat farm of Dakota consists of more land than any one man can cultivate cleverly and feel at home on. It comprises 40,000 acres, of which 13,000 are now under cultivation. Forty-five double gang plows and harrows are used, sixty-five self-guiding harvesting machines and steam threshers. The threshers which are very large ones, will each knock out 2,000 bushels of wheat a day. In the use of mule and steam power machinery every effort is made to economize as much as possible in the employment of men. There is no jibety or domestic bliss in such farming. It is some affliction to know that as regions grow older in settlement this big scale kind of farming declines.

A lawyer of Temple Court was looking over some papers his German client had brought, and every signature had a monogram in it, as it stood:

"A. Schwindler."

"Mr. Schwindler, why don't you write your name some other way; write out your first name, or some thing? I don't want people to think you are a swindler."

"Well, my God, sir, how much better you think that looks?" and he wrote—

"Adam Schwindler."

The combined wealth of the Vanderbilt family to day is \$27,000,000. It is divided by millions as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, 10th Mrs. K. Vanderbilt, 2d Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, 10th Mrs. W. Vanderbilt, 1d Mrs. Elliott E. Vanderbilt, 1d Mrs. Wm. D. Blount, 1d Mrs. Hamilton McK. Timothy, 12, and Mrs. H. Howard Welsh, 1d. Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, the widow, has no fortune, but has an annuity of \$100,000.

Tramp—"Please, mom, I just arrived from Dakota. I'm a blizzard survivor, mom."

Housekeeper—"You here, it ain't three weeks since you told me you just arrived from Florida and were a yellow fever survivor."

"True, mom. I hurried right on to Dakota to get out of yellow fever, and I got caught in a blizzard, mom!"—N. Y. Weekly.

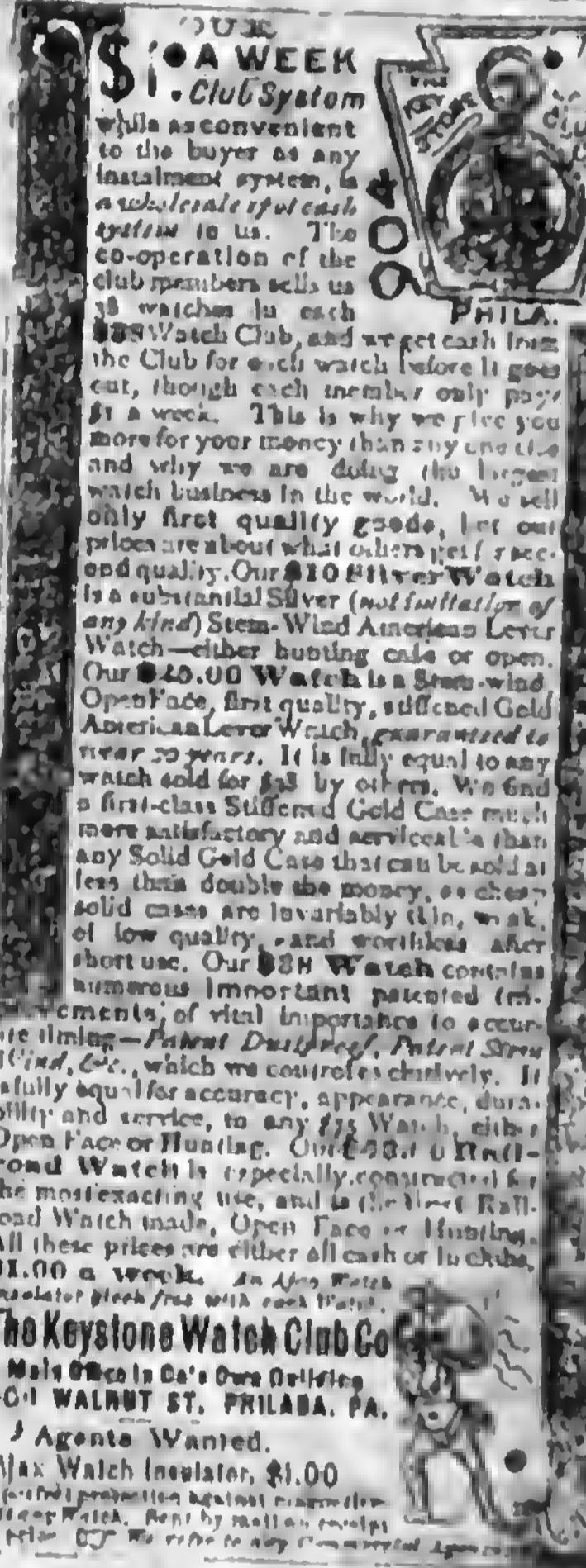
There are now in Chicago about 100 school buildings, which are filled by about 80,000 of the city's children, under the care of 1000 teachers. Of these teachers about 1500 are women.

INVENTION

revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address

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LAUNDRY BLUE IN THE WORLD.

BLUINE

NO FREEZE,
Loss of Heat,
NEVER
SPLATTERS,
OR SPILLS,
80 per cent.
cheaper and
better than any other blueing in the world.

BLUINE is more convenient than any other bluing. BLUINE is more economical, because you can put in just the exact amount and no more.

BLUINE is clean and neat; no dust, no splattering or spilling.

BLUINE is in small skeins, packed in a handsome envelope, and would be an ornament on any table.

BLUINE is the cheapest, because it is the best.

Twenty-Four Washings for Ten Cents.

We find at all times that our Agents, Dealers, and Retailers, are doing in advertising in every locality.

The tenth libretto is packed for Twenty-Four Washings, containing 100 skeins.

BLUINE MFG CO., West Union, N. J.

Agents Wanted.

Max Watch Insulator, \$1.00

Watch protection against moisture, \$1.00

Watch Case, \$1.00

Pocahontas Times.

B. S. LOVRY. C. F. MOORE.

LORRY & MOORE,

PRINTERS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Mr. column.	5 00	10 00	17 00
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One column.	12 00	20 00	30 00

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1889.

DORR.

Mr. C. P. Dorr, we presume is now one of the best advertised men in the country. For the last few weeks he has been discussed in private and in public, by friend and by foe. For sometime we have been waiting for Mr. Dorr to explain his position on the Senatorial question; at last he has attempted to do this, but to us his explanation is as inconsistent and unsatisfactory as his conduct.

He endeavors to excuse the stand he has taken against Senator Ken- na on the alleged ground that Ken- na is responsible for the apparent democratic loss in this State and should therefore be retired. But he goes on to say that he would vote for Ken- na, if he knew he could be elected which he says is impossible, as he knows that several persons are voting for him who would not if they thought it would elect him.

Now look at the fallacy of his reasoning.

In the first place Mr. Dorr has given us no proof to support his allegation that Mr. Ken- na has proven a failure as a leader, nor that he is at all responsible for the decline of democracy in this State. It is a mere assertion of Mr. Dorr's opinion, while on the other hand numbers of our public men with as much political experience and insight as Mr. Dorr strenuously repudiate the charge. But, if you please, grant that the charge is true, still in his explanation grossly inconsistent. He claims to oppose Ken- na because Ken- na would destroy the democratic party, and yet says he would support him if he knew he could be elected. In other words, he is patriotic enough to defend his party against the destructive rule of John E. Ken- na so long as it is not in his power to put him in a position to rule; but, if it were possible for him by his vote to elect this man, Ken- na, who has declared to have been so destructive to the interests of the democratic party, then he would vote for him. Mr. Dorr should first of all respect the wish of his constituency, which is almost unanimous for John E. Ken- na; but failing to do that, if he opposes Ken- na on the ground of unfitness, then he should oppose him consistently and not only at such times as he knows it is impossible to elect him.

Again, if it be true as Dorr asserts, that some are voting for Ken- na who would not if they believed he could be elected, the only proper way for Mr. Dorr to clear his skirts is to vote with his party and put the responsibility where it belongs. Let him show the people who these deceivers are by casting his vote for Ken- na and thus make it necessary that an election be effected or that these pretended friends of Ken- na show themselves.

It would seem too that Mr. Dorr has but recently made the discovery

that Ken- na is a failure and a fraud, or else has but recently been convinced that a failure is not a good thing; for it can be shown that during the campaign when he was asking for votes he more than once declared himself in favor of Ken- na, and upon that very ground many did vote for him while the impression was made on all who supported him that he would certainly vote with his party.

The truth is Mr. Dorr has for some unknown reason headed neither the desire of those who elected him nor the usages of the party that has elevated him, and no amount of explanation can ever suffice to gain for his course the approval of the democratic party, particularly that portion of the democratic party that lives and ever shall live in Pocahontas county.

A Degradation of the Cabinet.

According to the latest news on the subject from Washington, it seems probable that both branches of Congress will agree to add a new member to the Cabinet, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture.

Such an addition will have a tendency to lower the whole Cabinet as a body in the estimation of the people. Other things being equal an increase in the number of the President's advisers lessens the honor and distinction belonging to a place in the Cabinet. Furthermore, the new post will be of so little importance as compared with that of each of the other heads of departments that it is certain to be regarded as inferior.

The country does not need a Secretary of Agriculture any more than the President needs an eighth adviser. The Constitution of the U. S. does not invest Congress with any power over agricultural affairs or impose upon it any duties with reference to agriculture. It was doubtless the intent of the great men who founded our Government to leave these matters to the management of the several States; and we believe that so far as the great mass of the farmers in the Union are concerned, they would prefer to have the general Government let the farming interests alone. At all events, there has been no general demand on their part for any such representation in the Cabinet as is now proposed.

For many years, however, there has been at Washington an officer known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose principal function has been the distribution of seeds to people who do not want them. Why the Federal Government should distribute seeds to farmers any more than chocolate to children, we have never been able to understand. As a rule, the Commissioners Agricultural knowledge was not their most prominent characteristic, but they have furnished more or less amusement to the country as objects of satire on the part of the press. We doubt whether the new Secretary will serve any more useful purpose.

Some of our readers may possibly be aware that we have not always regarded the system of civil service examinations with enthusiastic favor. It strikes us, however, that if there is any place for such examinations under our form of government, it would be in reference to such an office as that of the new Secretary of Agriculture. If we must have this new office, let us have a farmer from Farmersville to fill it, and let his fitness be ascertained by an Examining Board consisting exclusively of practical farmers who have held the plough and know the difference between a scythe and a scythe.

If we must have a Secretary of Agriculture we want a man who knows more about the wheat crop of the country than he does about the Presidential vote of the several States at the last election. - N. Y. Sun.

The following extract from the Charleston Star gives a fair specimen of the disgraceful scenes being enacted at the State Capital. No good citizen, whatever his politics may be, can fail to be heartily ashamed of the present legislature. We are glad to see President Carr is a man and trying to do his duty.

After the dissolution of the Joint Assembly last night, the Senate repaired to their Chamber and the President resumed the Chair. It being found that a quorum of the Senate was not present, Mr. Oxley introduced the following resolution, which, the rules being suspended, was immediately considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the following members appearing to be absent, to-wit: Messrs. Campbell, Davis, Furbee, Lowther, Maxwell, Morris, Scott, Minear, Worley, Morrison and Woodward, be brought forthwith before the Senate.

Whereupon, the President appointed the following Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms: Messrs.

Boss, Jno. B. White, Percy Laddie, F. H. Scott, Charles Dryden, A. A. Frankheim, J. E. Watson and Clarence Moore, who were immediately started out, each armed with a copy of the resolution, in search of the recreant Senators. After various experiences and many vain搜尋 through the hotels and boarding houses, Mr. Minear was at last brought before the Senate. Seizing the first opportunity, Mr. Minear managed to escape through the transom of the water closet and ran like a deer for his liberty. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Pritchard, action on the case of Mr. Minear was temporarily postponed. The hands of the town clock had, in the meantime kept pace with the Sergeant-at-Arms until they now registered nearly five o'clock, when the Sergeant having battered down a door at the Hotel Knobler and met with many other adventures, finally bagged part of their gains and appeared before the bar of the Senate with several of the Senators. Then the trial began and "they all with one accord began to make excuse." Many and varied were the excuses offered, but the general verdict on motion of some Senator was "six dollars and cost—next." Mr. Worley (it being known by many present that he was actually sick) was on motion excused. Mr. Davis who also proved that he was sick was excused, but the following viz: Messrs. Maxwell, Campbell, Lowther, Furbee, Minear, and Morrison were fined \$1 and costs each.

President Carr is determined, as far as lies in his power, to compel the Senators to be present on certain occasions even if they will not work.

The Monroe County Watchmen is still the official organ of the Kick-orn, freely volunteering to defend any one who defies the will of his party.

Some of our readers may possibly be aware that we have not always regarded the system of civil service examinations with enthusiasm. Morris, and four or five others broke their chains a few days ago and were recaptured with great difficulty. Dorr has also shown signs of madness, and it may become necessary to adopt Forepaugh's plan and strangle him for the safety of the other animals.

We presume that no man can say with certainty who shall constitute the next Cabinet; until it be President Harrison himself, and we have every reason to believe he has not fully made up his mind. Indications seem, however, to point to Jas. G. Blaine for Secretary of State, Jno. C. New for Secretary of the Treasury and John Wynnaker for Postmaster General. It is thought Mahone will be left out. Thanks to Mr. Harrison for that.

A Washington correspondent says that General Mahone will be offered a Foreign Mission. This will be acceptable news to General Mahone's fellow citizens of both parties, for while it will relieve the Southern Imperialists of the costly presence of the King of Beaufort, it will also save the Republican party from the political blunders of their Southern policy, that pallidized the decent people of Virginia even under the management of the Democratic party.

In accrediting Billy Chapman to a foreign mission the new President will have the satisfaction of illustrating the dignity of the American people officially in the same high manner that Bill Clinton did it for the day of labor. But the question is, to which country shall Billy be sent, and though it is not our business to advise a Republican administration beforehand, still as General Mahone is a Virginian, we take leave to suggest that this State would feel highly obliged if President Harrison would endeavor to regularize the genius of her pet abolitionists as to send him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Congo, His Majesty Biliassy, whose color would match the General's politics, and who could be relied on not to cook and eat such a lean specimen as long as here are other monkeys in the native trees.

—Richmond Times.

There is a dog employed in the Postal Service in the office at Allentown, Pa.—N. Y. Sun.

We are glad to know that last one dog was employed in the post office during the term of President Cleveland. Perhaps they will be more plentiful after the 4th of March.

After March 4th, we will have four Governors, Fleming will claim it, and Gott will claim it, Wilson will claim that until the Contest is settled he is entitled to hold over, and President Robt. Carr will claim that as there is a vacancy the office is really his. Governors will be as plentiful as Constables.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following is a list of Fiduciaries whose accounts are before me for settlement.

John Ligon, Ex't of R. D. McCutcheon dec'd.

JAMES W. WATKINS, Esq., of the City of North for Pocahontas county.

AGENTS Men, Women, Boys or Girls send us your name and address on a postal card and we will insert it free of charge in our Agent's Directory, which goes whirling all over the Union and you will get hundreds of catalogs, catalogues and samples of papers, books, magazines, etc., from those who want agents. You will get lots of mail and good reading free and perhaps money-making employment. Address

GARTH BURROW & CO.
Box 812, Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR SIR,
I am sorry to inform you that
the work that can be
done at home should be done
at home to satisfy the
Southern Imperialists of the
cost of all kinds, can
be paid for, and uprooted
they will be. You are invited to
see me again when you
will pay at this office, Allentown,
Pa., Feb. 14, 1889.

Please Come for
a complete history of
Church Medicine.
We will send it to you
if you will
pay for it.
If you are
only interested
in the medicine
you may buy
it at a reasonable
price.

CATARRE

Best Cough Medicine.

DISSECT

for CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured thousands of cases presented by doctors
and others, such as Coop, Dr. Breckinridge, etc., don't delay, buy
DISSECT'S CURE for CONSUMPTION immediately. By Dr. Cooper.

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

of the best and most
valuable information
on the subject of
the cure of Consumption
and other diseases.

Send for
a copy
of the
book
now.

GRITTY

GRITTY
is a
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of
medicine
which
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by
Dr.
J. C.
Wright,
of
Memphis,
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—Winter was late coming, but come in earnest at last.

Geo. P. Moore, Esq., of Edray was in town today.

—Another trial before Justice Shrader to-day.

—Wm. H. Overholst, Esq., of Hillsboro paid Hunterville a flying visit last Saturday.

Jno. W. Warwick, Esq., of Edray was in town Monday and Tuesday.

—Drummers are beginning to make frequent visits to this section.

—If you want envelopes, Letter or Note heads, cheap, call at the TIMES office and you can get them.

—Mitchell Dr. McGlaughlin, accompanied by Miss Fannie Withrow, went to Bath Co., Va., last Tuesday.

Drs. John Ligon and Wm. G. Townsend were called in last Friday to see Mr. Murry, at Hotel Pocahontas.

—The ice crop was not so bad after all. Every ice-house in town was filled last week, and some left over.

H. H. McClintic, Esq., of Buckeye was in Hunterville last week. Mr. McClintic is supplying our town pretty much with flour from his new mill.

—A recent letter from Capt. W. L. Treach, who, with Capt. Craig, is now at Kissimmee, city, Fla., states that he is well pleased with that country.

—Note the new advertisement in this week's issue, signed by Messrs. Isaac McNeil and Uriah Bird. They are proposing to sell flour, etc. at very low rates.

A correspondent suggests that the next move in thy way of public improvement should be the building of a bridge across Greenbrier river near Clover Lick. What say you all?

—Mr. Daniel Murry, who was severely hurt in the disturbance at Hotel Pocahontas, an account of which we gave last week, started to Philadelphia last Monday to be treated in the hospital. The doctors attending him decided that his eye would have to be removed. This is extremely unfortunate for Mr. Murry, and by the sympathies of all who know him.

We have received another communication from F. A. Resick, Eng., on matters of interest to the Farmers. Mr. Resick's last communication was very much appreciated by the readers of the TIMES, and they will, no doubt, read with eagerness whatever he may contribute hereafter. Why don't some of the rest of our people speak out?

President Cleveland has at last decided to go to New York to practice law, instead of coming to Hunterville as he had thought of doing. He gives as his reason for the change, that so many of our people expect a lawyer to practice before the County Court and Justices without making any charge. Cleveland acted wisely, and if this imposition on good nature isn't stopped the entire legal fraternity will be obliged to move to New York.

The people of Hunterville enjoyed last Saturday what to buy other set of people would be a rare treat, but to them has become a common occurrence. It was a trial before Justice H. C. Shrader. In this case A. W. Rider was plaintiff and Howell Duffield defendant. About all the lawyers in town were employed and all the citizens of the district examined as witnesses. The effort was to force Mr. Duffield to give bond to keep the peace. This, however, was not accomplished, and Mr. Rider had the costs to pay all for nothing.

L. M. McGlutting, Esq., made a visit to Bath Co., Va., this week.

We have just received a new line of paper and envelopes, which are being sold printed or unprinted, remarkably cheap. If you need anything in that line, send in your orders at once.

TIMES.

BLEACHING.—I will furnish the 4th Sunday in this month, at the Beaver creek school house, at 11 a. m. by request on a special subject.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. John H. Weymouth will be at Mingo Flats, Feb. 4th and remain 4 days; Ed-ray, Feb. 9th, 8 days; Mill Point, Feb. 20th, 3 days; Hunterville, Feb. 28th, 3 days, and will be prepared to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine, Gold fillings inserted in artificial teeth, which add very much to their natural appearance.

Jan 24 4-t

Bank Allegany Jettings.

We have had a remarkably fine winter thus far there has been but little snow here.

Mrs. Jacob Shinnaberry has about recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. Henry Wilfong is seriously ill.

He is being attended by Dr. Austin.

Married, Jan. 31st, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. W. H. Ballenger, Mr. J. L. Slaven and Miss Cenja Tallman, all of this county. It is reported that one of the spectators got a "leidle narros" while the ceremony was being performed.

We can produce a man who, to hear his exploits, rivals even Munchausen, but, unlike that great adventurer, he gets lost, occasionally.

The people are much pleased with the "Times" in this section.

SCRIBLER.

Damore Beings.

Capt. E. A. Smith and his men moved into the ark last Saturday, ready to begin the drive with the first water.

Jas. Stretch has moved into the camp to take care of things during vacation.

A daughter of Geo. W. Arbogast, aged 15 years, who has been afflicted for a long while, died last Friday.

John Ralston, of Green Bank received an ugly and dangerous cut on his face last week. He was attempting to split a frozen oak block with a double-bit axe, when the axe rebounded hitting his brow, entering his chest, bone, and splitting his lip.

The Sunday school at this place, under the superintendence of Mr. Jno. A. Taylor is in a prosperous condition. An excellent library of 100 volumes has been ordered for the use of the school, and is expected to arrive this week. Donations of good books are requested and will be highly appreciated.

We are all very much outdone by the conduct of the man from Webster county (wh. don't claim him) in the Legislature.

Your etc.

Beaver Dam.

Northwest of the mountain at the head of Swago creek is to be found a section of fine country, susceptible of vast and largely paying improvements, if it had the advantages of a passable public highway.

The present road across the mountain to this section is only a primitive, it has neither grade nor location, such as any County Court might to recognize. A mention and review was made some years ago, at a grade of five degrees up and down, on good road land, but was never established. Public interests de-

manded that a good road be opened on this line, or some other, and a motion will soon be made, for this purpose. No investment will be greater dividend than one, put into opening good roads into and through rich and fertile country.

We pleased fellow citizens, of the County Court, to hear us when we call, and stand us down in order for this much needed improvement.

Xx.

Temperance Reform.

In a recent issue of your paper is found a report of a mass meeting in Hillsboro, W. Va., on Temperance work etc. which leads the reader to thinking.

It is logical to admit that any community has the right to speak out "in meetin," and defend their homes and their friends from the demon, strong drunk. But is it good sound logic to thus "strain at the camel?" In the bad, whiskey by the jug full, and "swallow the goat," in selling and furnishing essence of cinnamon and Jamaica ginger, by wholesale? It pays a good profit, and will intoxicate, and topers will have it and drink it, if they cannot get whiskey. And who ever saw Jamaica ginger put up in half-pint bottles, until within the last few years.

Would it not be much better to be consistent, and sell no intoxicant if we advocate total abstinence.

A few merchants in this county do not sell these drugs at all, but a few do sell them, and that to public injury.

Xx.

Sold at last.

It has always been hard for us to understand how matter is influenced by mind; but now the whole thing is as plain as the nose on the back of a man's head. Prof. Day Brown discussing the matter in the N. Y. Independent, tells us so plainly how the thing is done that no man, woman nor child could fail to understand, showing the whole affair to be controlled by the nerves. He illustrates as follows:

Many of our people are indignant because the majority's choice for sheriff was not allowed to qualify.

The people are much pleased with the "Times" in this section.

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Your etc.

N. O. T. C. E.

We are prepared to furnish wheat flour and oats at our mills at the following prices:

Wheat, per bushel \$1.60
Flour, per 100 lbs. 85
Oats, per bushel 11
Corn, per bushel 11

Flour, each 75
Respectfully,
J. H. BROWN,
Union Mill
Huntington, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

A reward of \$10 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our tools, etc. that have been stolen from the woodshop along the rail road.

At Lawrence Room & Mr. G.
Dunmore, W. Va.

Jan 14 4-t

SALISBURY.

Wanted for our completion of Harvey Stock. All now, choice and fast, selling prompt. I can furnish PAYING SHIFTS to workers. My large experience in the business enables me to offer special advantages to beginners. I CAN MAKE A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN of any one who will follow my instructions. Permanent employment. Wages paid each week. Outfit free. Apply at once and secure choice of territory.

EDWARD P. BEECH,

Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

Jan. 24 1881.

Simmons Liver Regulator produces no unpleasant effect upon the stomach no matter how long it is taken. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

"I never recommend a medicine unless I know it to be good." In a minority of twenty-five years I have often felt the need of such a medicine, and when I found it I exclaimed: "Eureka!"

Rev. J. P. Parry, Proprietor, "Christian Visitor," Smithfield, N. C. 1741

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction on the

1st day of March, 1881,

the following property

226 Sheep mostly ewes

27 two-year old Cattle,

4 Cows and 1 two-year

old bull, 4 horses, one

buggy and harness, one

cane mill and house-

hold and kitchen fur-

niture.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will

pay off all debts, and for the pur-

chase of particular property the purchaser

will be required to give bond,

good and approved, personal security

bearing satisfactory copy of said

title, due in six months

from date of sale, and a fee will be

retained as liquidate security.

H. S. ROOKER, Spec. Com.

Bond, as required by law, given

by the State Special Commissioner.

John J. Brink, Clerk

jan. 10 1881. Printer, John C.

Notice to all Holders.

To all persons holding titles to prop-

erty or otherwise on the real estate

or any part thereof, of John F. Mc-

Laughlin.

In pursuance of a decree of the Cir-

cuit Court of Pocahontas County

in the cause therein pending, we sub-

mit the real estate of the said John F.

McLaughlin to the satisfaction of the

holders of the same, who are hereby re-

quired to prove their claims

against the said John F. McLaughlin

which are held by him, and to file

them in the office of the Clerk of the

Circuit Court of Pocahontas County

on or before the 1st day of March

1881.

Given under my hand this the

day of Jan. 1881.

J. M. McLaughlin, Clerk

jan. 10 1881. Printer, John C.

Notice to all Holders.

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

in that line.

R. M. RUMBLE,

AT

THE TIMES Office

They may be advertised

at

lowest Rates

Pocahontas Times.

S. S. LOUZY. C. P. MOORE
LOUZY & MOORE,
PUBLISHERS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office as Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One inch	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
Three in.	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
Or. column	8.00	16.00	18.00	17.00
Half col.	6.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
One col.	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

Booking notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., \$1.00 in advance; after 6 months, \$1.50; after 12 months, \$1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1889.

Worth Telling Again.

Waverly Magazine. Twenty years have passed since a certain Bath sea captain, entering the port of New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him at the metropolis prepared for a sea voyage. Accordingly a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old.

This car was coupled on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and, leaving the child asleep, the Captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant. While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under the Spring-street bridge. Eagerly she explained the situation to the sympathizing group of railroad men who gathered around. Baby and purse, containing all her money and ticket, were in the fast disappearing train. A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 23, "The Brunswick," was sidetracked, waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Thompson, the station baggage master at that time, ran hastily to this engine and asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The general Charles, ever ready to aid the case of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the firebox with wood from the tender, while Thompson was assisting the woman to mount the engine, with a command to the switchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 13 flew quickly over the switches and commenced her race.

An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick had no easy task, and before they had covered more than half of that distance they could see the object of their pursuit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was not part of the programme, fearing that he might run over them should they suddenly stop.

So quietly running along the roar of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—runs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there Thompson assists the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby, still fast asleep, the mother clasping tightly the bottle of milk.

The Prohibition question is to have another test in Pennsylvania, a general election to be held next

Fixing the Responsibility.

Blundering men, instead of admitting their responsibility, try to excuse themselves by throwing the blame on others. A single story illustrates this tendency of human nature, and also the French proverb: "He excuses who excuses himself." On night thieves broke into a rich man's house and carried off all his valuables. On being arrested, they excused their crime by saying that they were blameless, as the walls of the house were so badly built as to tempt them to break through. The master was therefore to blame for the robbery. The master was brought before the magistrate. "The fault is not mine," said he, "but that of the cook who made the mortar badly." The cook laid the blame upon the potter who had sold him a cracked vessel in which he could not carry sufficient water to mix the mortar properly. The potter explained that the blame could not be laid upon him but upon a pretty woman, who, passing while he was making the vessel, so riveted his attention that he forgot about his work. The woman protested that the goldsmith was at fault. He had failed to send home her earrings and she passed the potter's shop on her way to get them. The goldsmith, not being able to offer an excuse for his neglect, was sentenced to be hanged. His friends begged the judge to spare him, as he was sick and ill favored and would not make a pretty spectacle. "But somebody must be hanged," said the judge. His attention was thereupon called to a fat Moor in a shop opposite, and the judge ordered him to be hanged in the goldsmith's stead.—Argus.

In Hindooostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those four banished pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws by charging evildoers for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scuffle. They will rescue worried cats and, for greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress rowdism in general; the stout Rhesus baboon for instance, being physically as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive disposition of the forest cur. On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put the character trait in even a stronger light.

A little street Arab had spread his pallet in the shade of a stack of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planters' hotel strolled up with a pet leopard that had learned to accompany him in all his rambles. A troop of tramp monkeys had taken post on the opposite end of the shed, and, like the bugger boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable slumber, but at sight of the speckled intruder the whole gang charged along the platform like a squadron of spahis and, instantly forming a semicircle about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with bristling mien, evidently resolved to defeat the purpose of his visit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was not part of the programme, fearing that he might run over them should they suddenly stop.

Citizen: Who-ah, six lines? Is it possible you have been put to all that annoyance? Now, I'll tell you what I'll do: when I feel like paying the amount, I will call on you myself. If I'm extravagant to give you the trouble I have unconsciously given you.—Life.

Her grandmother was so sick that the report got out that she was dead. A sympathetic old gentleman met the child on the street. "And when is your grandmother to be buried, my dear?" he asked her.

The House Wife for February published at Glenfield, Ohio, is a most excellent number of this popular household periodical. It is well worth all its costs, 50 cents per year.

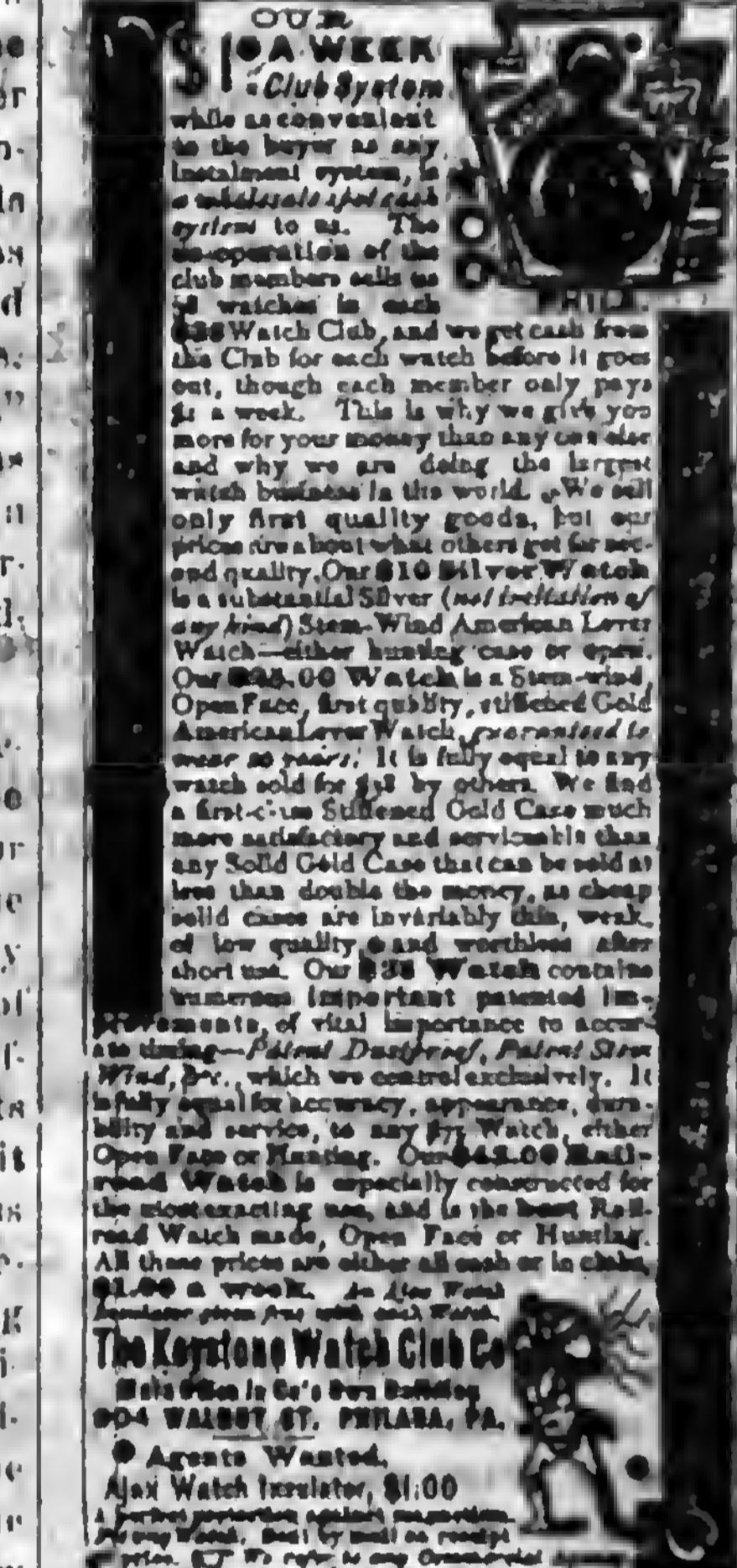
During Jan., there was a net increase of \$1,750,000 in money and bullion in the Treasury, and yet you can't borrow a dollar from him, no matter how hard up you are.

Advice to Mothers.
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Our \$35.00 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements of vital importance to accuracy and timekeeping—Patent Disclosing, Patent Stem Wind, etc., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal to any watch sold for \$50.00 by others. We had a first-class Studded Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality and worthless after short use. Our \$35.00 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements of vital importance to accuracy and timekeeping—Patent Disclosing, Patent Stem Wind, etc., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal to any watch sold for \$50.00 by others. We had a first-class Studded Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality and worthless after short use. 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Pocahontas Times.

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Hunterville, W. Va.

Feb. 21, 1889.

THE SITUATION.

The latest from Charleston shows that C. P. Dorr, of Webster county is solely responsible for all further delay in settling the Senatorial question.

On the last two ballots taken the three labor delegates, who had previously been voting for men of their own party divided their votes between Kenna and Goff; Carr and Merrell voting for Goff and Harr for Kenna.

Of the 85 votes cast Goff received 42 and Kenna 42, leaving the matter to be decided by Dorr, who threw away the opportunity by voting for W. T. Lee.

When the democratic majority is so meager and the danger in delay so obvious, there could be no explanation made of Mr. Dorr's conduct that would satisfy his constituency or the party at large. His action is a gross and shameful betrayal of political faith. Whatever his motive may be, persistency in his present course must subject him to suspicions not to be envied.

When we remember that the strongest appeal made to the people who elected him was that he was the nominee of his party, and that his large following was due to the very same reason; it is exceedingly difficult to understand how Mr. Dorr, in the face of these things, can presume to set himself up in opposition to the party's nominee for the Senate, and in opposition to the voice of the democratic party of the state. No amount of explanation or excuse can suffice to justify him in the opinion of the public.

It is greatly to be deplored that the power to decide between Goff and Kenna has fallen into the hands of a man who so lightly regards his pledges virtually and absolutely made to the people who were the means of his elevation.

Mr. Dorr may talk of Kenna's destroying the party, but in our opinion the recent conduct of Mr. Dorr has done the democracy of Pocahontas county more harm in a day than Kenna has done in his entire life time.

Ex-United States Senator Camden of this State, has just completed the formation of two companies to further develop the coal fields of the State. One is the Monongahela Railroad Company and the other the Upper Monongahela Coal and Coke Company. The capital stock of \$2,000,000 has been all authorized. Traffic arrangements have been made with the Baltimore & Ohio which it is expected will prove of mutual benefit.

General Stephen D. Lee is nominated for Governor of Mississippi. The old soldiers remember this brilliant soldier, who was a corps commander in Johnson's army after having made a splendid record in the Army of Northern Virginia.

History of the Samoan Troubles.

Troubles have existed among the Samoans since 1830. In that year the German Commercial and Plantation Society at Apia, or, rather, its predecessor, the firm of Godfrey, of Hamburg, stood on the side of Malletoa, a chief belonging to one of the most distinguished families of Samoa. Throughout the succeeding twenty years the foreigners who settled in Samoa—Americans, Englishmen and Germans—sought, by taking sides with or against Malletoa, to strengthen respect for their respective nations, and thereby increase their commerce. In 1878 the United States, which had previously obtained a concession of a magnificent harbor in the Samoa Islands and established a coaling station there, made a treaty with Samoa. The local government in 1879 being a state of great confusion, Sir Arthur Gordon, as Queen Victoria's commissioner in the Western Pacific, established King Malletoa firmly on the throne and issued a proclamation. This proclamation was followed by a treaty with Malletoa, dated August 18, 1878. In the same year Germany also made a treaty with Malletoa. The treaties entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Samoa were treaties of friendship and reciprocity, agreed to for the purpose of promoting the trade which American, English and German merchants had gone to the remote Samoa Islands to establish. It was understood and agreed upon among the treaty powers that the independence and neutrality of these islands should be forever preserved. While America and England have remained consistent to the treaty obligations and have recognized Malletoa as the legitimate ruler, the policy of the Germans has been a wavering one. At one time they would recognize Malletoa as King, at another they would take sides with the opposing King. In 1884 King Malletoa was coerced into an agreement with the German Government and sent a protest about it to the German Emperor. Following the protest there was sent a petition to the English Queen, signed by nearly all the Samoan chiefs, praying for annexation to Great Britain on the ground, among others, that they were afraid of being forcibly annexed by the Germans. In 1885 and again in 1886 further attempts were made by Germany to seize the sovereignty of the Samoa Islands, but on each time the attempt was successfully resisted by the British and American representatives.

In the autumn of 1886 a German named Brandeis appeared in Apia. The public was given to understand that he was in the service of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. Among the employes of this firm, however, it was known that he had been selected to be the Minister of Malletoa's rival, Tamasese, Brandeis at once began to study local conditions, and worked at times at the German Consulate, made himself familiar with the business and social relations of Apia, and then went to the home of Tamasese, in the immediate vicinity of the great cotton and coco plantation of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. There a house was built and furnished by this society for Brandeis, and there he stayed, without it being publicly known, as the adviser of Tamasese and perfecting himself in the Samoan language. Tamasese and his adherents were then amply supplied with arms and munitions. At the beginning of 1887, within a brief period, hundreds of muskets were sent through the German Commercial and Plantation Society and through Brandeis to Tamasese's party. A little later a German fleet of four or five ships was at anchor in the

harbor of Apia. Four days later the German Consul wrote to Malletoa complaining that German settlers had been attacked by the natives on March 22 of that year, and that from time to time during the previous four years the German plantations had been damaged to the amount of thousands of dollars a year. A heavy demand for compensation was made for the damage to the plantations, without a single item of particulars being given to the Samoan King. The monstrous demand was made that the sum claimed for compensation should be paid the next day—a demand which in such a country, it was practically impossible to meet. The King wrote, promising an answer in three days, and the reply given by the German commander was the landing on the next day of seven hundred troops from his squadron, and the issuing of a proclamation in the name of the Government of Germany, declaring Tamasese King of Samoa. At the same time Malletoa was deported first to Hamburg, then to Bremerhaven, was lodged and boarded under police supervision at Lehr, a suburb of Bremerhaven, and then was taken to Australia on board the steamer Neckar, by a German naval officer.

The native opposition to Tamasese, or to the Brandeis-Tamasese Government, as it is called, reached its climax on September 9, 1888, on which date they crowned Mataafa, a legitimate successor to Malletoa, Klug of Samoa, with the title of Malletoa, Tooa Mataafa. Notices of the event were at once sent to the American, English and German Consuls, the French priest, and to Tamasese. Mataafa is still at the head of the Government and is doing all in his power to keep it out of the hands of Tamasese and his German allies. The position of the United States to-day is contained in the following instructions which Secretary Blodget telegraphed to Admiral Kimberly at Panama on January 11:

"You will proceed at once to Samoa and extend full protection to American interests, citizens and property. You will consult with the American Vice-Consul, examine his archives and otherwise inform yourself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. You will protest against the subjugation of the native Samoan Government by Germany as in violation of positive agreement and understanding between the treaty powers, but inform the representatives of the British and German Governments of your readiness to co-operate in causing all treaty rights to be respected, and in restoring peace and order on the basis of recognition of Samoan rights to independence; endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans."

The coprah trade of Samoa seems to be the cause of all the present trouble. Coprah, the dried kernel of the coconut, is the staple commodity of the Samoa Islands, as it is of all the islands of the Western Pacific. In 1885 the exports of this article for German account were estimated at the value of \$222,742. The competition of four American houses has greatly irritated the German traders, their profits being thereby much decreased.

President Cleveland has appointed Col. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, an Inspector General of the United States army, with rank of brigadier general, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

A. B. Blawie, at present holding the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed to the place upon the death of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia made vacant by the death of Judge Morris.

Dorr buys his donkey car and self a "Kicker." Neither does a horse surprised by the noise of the car work that can be found at home should at once send dress to Hallett & Co., P. O. and receive free full information, either sex, of all ages, can earn to \$6 per day and upwards, according to the time they live. You are started if not required. Some have been buying this work. All

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